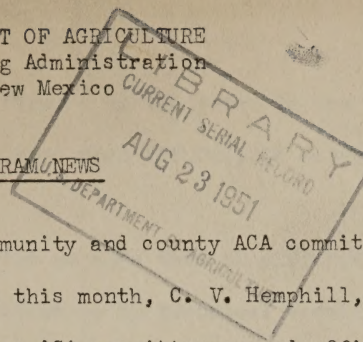


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration  
State College, New Mexico



1-7-49  
NO. 328

NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM/NEWS

ACA COMMITTEEMEN PLAN FUTURE - About 500 community and county ACA committeemen will attend district PMA meetings being held this month, C. V. Hemphill, Chairman State PMA Committee, has announced. These ACA committeemen and officials of the Production and Marketing Administration will study agricultural conditions pertaining to production, price supports, marketing quotas, soil conservation, and crop insurance. Fifteen thousand New Mexico farmers and ranchers who are members of County Agricultural Conservation Associations are looking to these committeemen for advice on their 1949 farming and ranching operations. The committeemen will lay plans for increased soil conservation, adequate production at prices fair to both producers and consumers, expansion of the Federal Crop Insurance Program, and marketing quotas, Mr. Hemphill continued.

In general, these men are doing everything possible to keep agriculture on an even keel and to prevent a nose-dive such as has occurred after every war previous to World War II, he concluded. (County ACA secretaries: Name the persons who have or will attend these meetings).

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USDA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRESS - Nearly one-half of the Nation's farmers, operating about two-thirds of the cropland, carried on conservation practices in 1948 under the Agricultural Conservation Program, according to preliminary reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration from all 48 States and Insular territories.

The Agricultural Conservation Program is carried on under the direction of farmer-elected Agricultural Conservation Program committees in the Nation's more than 3,000 agricultural counties. Production and Marketing Administration committees direct the work in each State.

Form 1041-10  
1-64

INCOME TAX RETURN

1964

NAME OF TAXPAYER (Last, first, and middle initial) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP code) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF DEATH (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF DIVORCE (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF REMARRIAGE (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SEPARATION (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF RECONCILIATION (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF ANNUAL REPORT (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF FILING (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF PAYMENT (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF RECEIPT (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF CANCELLATION (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF EXPIRATION (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE OF REINSTATEMENT (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF REEVALUATION (Month, day, and year) \_\_\_\_\_



The report shows that nearly 2,500,000 farmers participated in the program. The farms operated by these farmers included more than 275,000,000 acres of the Nation's cropland.

Farmers cooperating in the program carried on more than 50 different approved conservation practices under specifications drawn up by technical committees in each State.

The preliminary reports for 1948 indicate that cooperating farmers particularly stressed the construction of terraces, contour farming, strip-cropping, the construction of dams for livestock water, more efficient use of water in irrigated areas, tree planting, seeding of pastures, the planting of green-manure and cover crops, and the use of superphosphate and lime to stimulate growth of crops to protect and improve the land.

Following are estimates of some major 1948 accomplishments: Nearly 84,000 miles of terraces constructed on 1-1/3 million acres of land, more than 4-1/2 million acres of crops farmed on the contour; more than 6 million acres protected by field stripcropping; nearly 40,000 dams constructed to check damage to grass from the concentration of livestock at limited water-holes, and help prevent erosion; more than 67,000 acres of trees planted; more than 3 million acres of pasture seeded; more than 13 million acres devoted to green-manure and cover crops; 16-1/2 million acres treated with superphosphate to stimulate growth of conserving crops; and nearly 11 million acres improved with lime.

\* \* \*

FERTILE LAND PRODUCES CROPS WITH MORE PROTEIN - Farmers long have known that the right fertilizers increase crop yields and now science has revealed that crops grown on land high in fertility are not only larger but are of better quality than those grown on poor land.

One of the most important feeds that we grow in crops is protein. In general it is the legumes which are high in protein. Anything that will increase the



amount of protein grown on an acre of land is important to the livestock industry.

There are a great variety of proteins but all of them are made up of amino acids. The chemists say that proteins are made of amino acids in much the same way that a house is made of building blocks.

Experiments at the University of Missouri show that lespedeza and alfalfa grown on land high in fertility not only make larger crops but they make hay that is richer in protein.

These experiments show that in general the amount of amino acids produced by lespedeza and alfalfa varies according to the fertility of the land on which these crops are grown. Soils with high fertility produce crops with a higher percentage of amino acids than those with low fertility.

"And this is another reason for the importance of the Agricultural Conservation program," said (full name), (title) of the (County) Agricultural Conservation Committee. "In the Agricultural Conservation program soils are not only held in place but they are built up and these experiments indicate that the foods and feeds produced on these improved lands are better."

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FARMERS AND AVIATORS USE EACH OTHER'S IMPLEMENTS TO STOP WIND EROSION - The wind tunnel important in aviation development is being used to study erosion. A portable tunnel is being operated by Kansas State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One of the first findings has been that the range in size of the particles of soils which blow is narrow. Particles either smaller or larger do not blow so much. Now the research workers are carrying on experiments to find out what influence fertilizers, organic matter, crops rotations and various methods of working the soil will have on the size of the soil particles and, therefore, on the erodibility of the soil.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration  
State College, New Mexico

NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS

1-14-49  
NO. 329

RESERVES IN THE SOIL - With reserves of a number of crops beginning to pile up in bins and warehouses it is time to speed up the building of reserves in the soil, says \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman of the \_\_\_\_\_ County ACA Committee.

As the chairman explains, wartime production and demand since the war have encouraged heavy cropping of some land that should be going back into a rotation of grass and legumes, he advised.

Although the record crop of 1948 indicates that the farmland of America is strong and that it has the productive capacity if properly handled, a check of individual farms and fields within farms shows a definite need for conservation. There is too much sheet erosion -- washing away of the topsoil -- too many little gullies starting and signs of breaking down of the soil structure.

Year after year of cropping -- plowing, seeding and cultivating -- has been destroying the humus in the soil. The granules of soil are breaking up so that wind and water can easily carry away the soil particles, and it is the best part of the soil that is carried away.

It is not too early, the chairman points out, for farmers to begin thinking of crop adjustments to avoid unbalanced production -- too much of one crop and not enough of another. Fortunately such adjustments fit into a program of soil and water conservation. With full bins and cribs of wheat and corn, less land will be needed to produce these crops and more land can be devoted to the production of pasture and hay. These crops restore humus and improve the soil, which in turn are effective in controlling erosion.

The chairman suggests that farmers talk over their production-conservation problems and plans for 1949 with their county Agricultural Conservation Committee during the winter months. Lists of practices to meet local need have been drawn up for the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program and are now available to farmers.

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FAMILY FARM STILL CHIEF UNIT, REPORTS USDA - The commercial family farm is still the chief unit in the U. S. agricultural economy, reports the Department of Agriculture. In 1945, the year of the last farm census, these farms made up more than half of our farms, produced 70 percent of the total value of products, and provided homes for more than 48 percent of our farm population.

Large-scale farms -- businesses usually large enough to be operated chiefly by hired labor -- made up less than 2 percent of our farms, and less than 4 percent of the farm people lived on them; these farms accounted for almost 22 percent of the gross value of farm production.

At the other end of the scale, 26 percent of our farm population lived on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million small units -- mostly part-time and residential -- which contributed about 3 percent of the total value of all farm production. In addition, there were nearly a million small scale farms which contributed little to commercial agricultural production.

Many people have been alarmed about the tendency toward larger farms over the last quarter-century. Evidence indicates that the medium and large commercial family farms are competing successfully with larger units, but the almost one million small-scale farms -- turning out products valued at from \$500 to \$1,200 a year -- provide the "toughest problem."

A survey of 49,000 persons owning farm land, conducted by the Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows that about 87 percent of all farm land in 1945 was held by individuals and the remaining 13 percent was owned by corporations, partnerships, or public agencies.

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FARM PRICES DROP - Prices farmers received as of mid-December averaged the lowest since February 1947, the Department of Agriculture has reported. The prices-received index was 13 percent below the all-time high reached in January 1948.



The index for prices paid by farmers on December 15 was the same as a month earlier and only 1.6 percent below the high reached in several months during 1948. Declines in rural living costs, mainly lower food prices, offset higher prices for feed.

On December 15, 1948, the parity ratio -- or the relation between prices farmers receive and prices farmers pay -- was only 9 percent above the 1909-14 base. This was 14 points less than a year ago and 24 points less than the record high reached in October 1946.

Following are comparisons between parity prices and prices farmers received for some important farm products, with indicated changes during the past year:

	Average price received	Parity price	Average price as percent of parity	
	12-15-48	12-15-48	12-15-48	: 12-15-47
Wheat, per bu.	\$2.05	\$2.18	94	129
Rye, per bu.	1.47	1.78	83	139
Rice, per bu.	2.50	2.01	124	145
Corn, per bu.	1.23	1.59	77	151
Oats, per bu.	.765	.986	78	121
Barley, per bu.	1.13	1.53	74	132
Sorghum, grain, per cwt.	2.19	2.99	73	122
Cotton, per lb.	.2963	.3063	97	112
Soybeans, per bu.	2.36	2.37	100	157
Peanuts, per lb.	.105	.119	88	86
Flaxseed, per bu.	5.75	4.17	138	161
Potatoes, per bu.	1.54	1.83	84	93
Beans, dry edible, per cwt.	7.77	8.32	93	146
Hogs, per cwt.	21.10	18.00	117	142
Beef cattle, per cwt.	20.50	13.40	153	147
Milk, wholesale, per cwt.	4.81	4.32	111	118
Butterfat, per lb.	.657	.712	92	124
Wool, per lb.	.457	.452		
Eggs, per doz.	.528	.643	82	93

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POTATOES FOR LIVESTOCK FEED - New Mexico livestock feeders have fed more than 400 carloads of surplus low-grade potatoes to their livestock, according to A. D. Woofter, Member of the State PMA Committee. "Detailed information regarding the purchase of these potatoes may be obtained from County ACA Committees," he stated.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the comparative food





value of potatoes may be computed as follows:

100 pounds of shelled corn equals 450 pounds of fresh potatoes.

100 pounds of alfalfa hay equals 300 pounds of fresh potatoes.

100 pounds of corn silage equals 100 pounds of fresh potatoes.

100 pounds of mixed grain equals 350 pounds of cooked potatoes when fed 2  
to 1 with the grain, to swine.

28 pounds of alfalfa and 12 pounds of barley equal 100 pounds of fresh  
potatoes for lamb feeding.

- - -

SHORTS

Each day gives the world 55,000 more mouths to feed - N. E. Dodd

- - -

Farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program in the 12 years,  
1936-47, constructed about 700,000 miles of standard terraces.

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Between 1800 and 1940 the number of man hours needed to produce 100 bushels of  
wheat dropped from 373 to 47.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration  
State College, New Mexico

NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS

1-21-49  
NO. 330

SIGN-UP FOR 1949 ACP STARTED - \_\_\_\_\_, chairman of the \_\_\_\_\_

county Agricultural Conservation Committee, said today that farmers of the county can now sign-up to participate in the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program. The chairman advises that an increase in funds has been authorized for the 1949 program, and a material increase in conservation work is expected.

The program is open to all farmers of the county. Farmers can come to the county ACP office at \_\_\_\_\_ and one of the committeemen or some qualified person will help fill out conservation plans for the coming season.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ urged farmers to consider their conservation needs carefully and to make their plans accordingly. It will continue to be the policy of the county committee, the chairman states, to concentrate on the most needed conservation practices.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ pointed out that quite often a combination of conservation practices is needed to accomplish the greatest amount of conservation. Terraces often must be accompanied by sodded water outlets. The use of lime and phosphate usually give the greatest return in conservation when used in connection with the growing of legumes and grasses. Farmers' plans must be made to cover several years.

In cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program, the chairman explains, farmers are working with the rest of the people in protecting soil and water resources. In this they have a responsibility to the country to give value received for the assistance given in carrying out conservation practices. That assistance is given, he explains, because this has been found to be the most effective and economical method of getting essential conservation work done.

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ACP BUILDS \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ county is richer and more productive because of the work done by farmers of the county who have cooperated in the Agricultural Conservation Program, says \_\_\_\_\_, chairman of the county ACP committee.

Few people, besides the farmers themselves, realize all that has been done to protect and improve the soil and water resources of the county. Under the 1948 program, alone, (Name of County) \_\_\_\_\_ farmers carried out one or more conservation practices.

A total of \_\_\_\_\_ (give figures for several leading practices in the county).

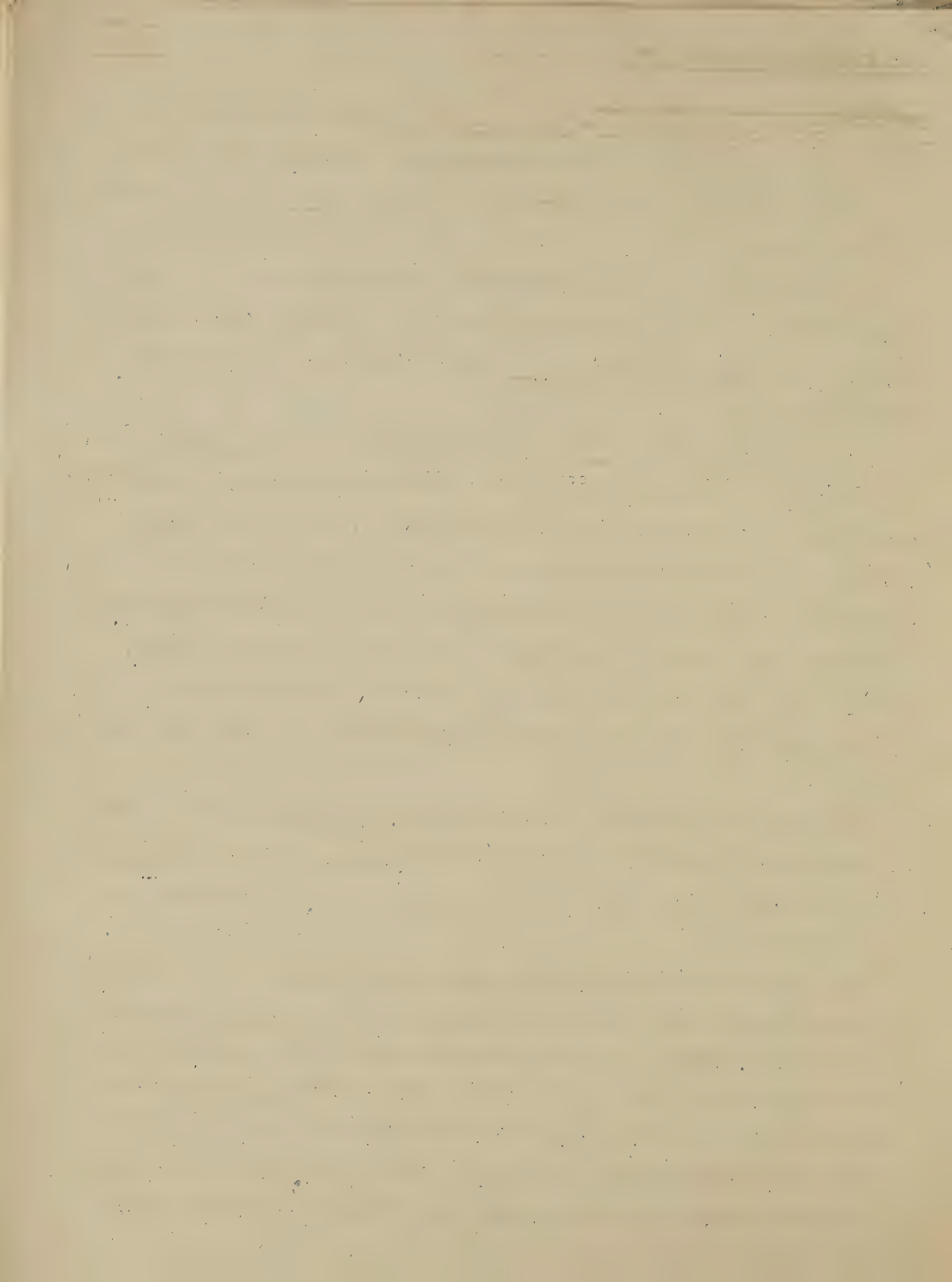
Through these practices farmers of the county have made material progress in controlling erosion and making the land more productive. The chairman points out that to the farmer this means that he can look to his land for continued production. To the man on Main Street it means a continued and stable business, a permanency which permits planning for the future. As the chairman explains, "It will not be like a mine that means an end of business when the coal or the ore gives out. The conservation program is getting farmers away from mining the soil."

Most (or a high percentage) of the farmers of \_\_\_\_\_ county are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program. \_\_\_\_\_ out of every \_\_\_\_\_ (4 out of 5 or whatever it is) farmers in \_\_\_\_\_ county cooperated in 1948.

The assistance provided under the program was not very much for each farmer. The average for the county, according to the chairman, was \_\_\_\_\_ per farmer. But this little assistance served as a leaven that got the work started. It is estimated that this assistance was responsible for at least \$ \_\_\_\_\_ worth of conservation work in the county. This, says the chairman, still does not include the value of a continuing production in terms of a more permanent agriculture, increased business stability in the community and a stronger and better country.

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CRAWLEY SEES GOALS AS PART OF WHOLE FARM PROGRAM - In discussing 1949 production goals at the Pennsylvania Goals Conference held in Harrisburg, early in January, William B. Crawley, Assistant Administrator for Production in PMA, said that all parts of the nation's production program are important factors in the nation's success in meeting and exceeding its goals in recent years.

Research work of the Experiment Stations and Land-Grant Colleges is an important factor in estimating and meeting production goals because improved strains and new chemicals affect the yields of crops.

Very definitely, the speaker pointed out, conservation is a part of the goals picture. The condition of the soil is the ultimate limiting factor in production. The progress in conservation has been a major factor in the 51 percent per-acre increase in crop production over the 1923-32 period.

Price supports are important because they protect the farmer against the hazards of price collapse.

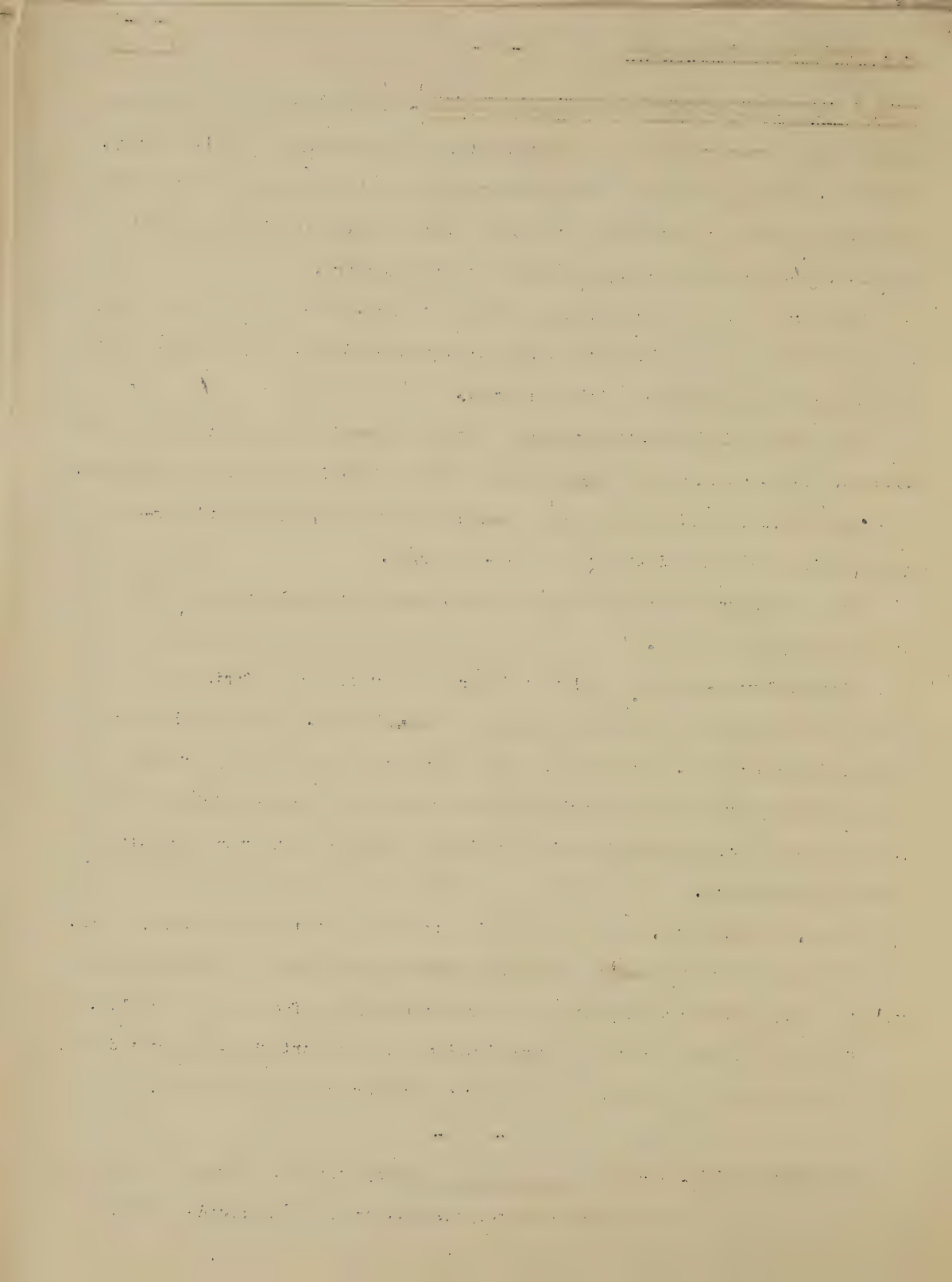
Elected farmer-committees play an important part in goal efforts because they administer the so-called "action" programs at local levels. They are close to their neighbor farmers. They better methods from research, the most effective conservation measures, and the price support programs are brought right to the farmers of the country through their own elected committees in every agricultural county and community.

Goals, he point out, are set as a guide to farmers in their production plans. Instead of going ahead blindly producing without regard to needs, the goals provide the best estimate of what should be produced with the facilities available.

Goals and all the efforts and organization which support them, he pointed out, primarily benefit the consumer and make for a stronger and better country.

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ERRATA IN 1949 ACP - Farmers of \_\_\_\_\_ county who need terraces to conserve soil and water on their farms may obtain assistance in the construction of these





terraces under the 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program, \_\_\_\_\_, chairman of the county Agricultural Conservation Committee, said today.

To qualify for assistance, the terraces must meet specifications set up under the ACP. Assistance may be in the form of a purchase order or cash payment to take care of part of the cost. Generally this assistance will average about half the "out-of-pocket" cost of the terrace.

Since the assistance provided under the program carries with it definite conservation responsibility, the terrace must conserve soil and water, the chairman explains. This means that outlets must be sodded or otherwise protected. Terraces that concentrate run-off and aggravate gully erosion may be destructive rather than constructive. Improperly planned and poorly protected outlets may result in increased damage to the soil.

Terrace plans should be checked with the county committee. In soil conservation districts, the district conservationist can provide information on construction details. The terraces must be more than just cross-slope back-furrows. Carefully planned, they will hold the soil and continue to check and prevent erosion for many years to come.

Broad-base terraces usually are the most economical since farming operations can be carried on over the terraces and they don't tend to chop the fields up. Terraces often will be more effective if farming operations are carried out on the contour to conform to the terraces.

The size of the terraces and the space between them must be determined in advance and conformed to, in order to qualify for assistance.



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NEW MEXICO

WEEKLY FARM PROGRAM NEWS

1-28-49  
NO. 331

STORAGE FOR THE 1949 CROP? - With most of the 1948 grain crop in storage -- by a tight squeeze -- it is not too early to begin preparing for the 1949 crop, says \_\_\_\_\_, chairman of the \_\_\_\_\_ county Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Crop prospects based on present conditions generally are good, the chairman points out. With the large carryover from last year, storage may be more of a problem in 1949 than it was last year.

Certain materials may continue to be scarce and hard to get. He suggests that by anticipating needs, getting orders in early, many difficulties and delays can be avoided.

Where it is at all practical, he advises farmers to order material and construct storage early rather than waiting until the crop is being harvested, when many others may be bidding for limited supplies.

The chairman points out that such forehanded effort also is a part of conservation. The Nation has a vital interest in seeing that crops are properly stored -- that the food and feed produced are saved.

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TRIGG SEES LARGER COTTON CARRYOVER - With present marketing prospects it is possible that the carryover of American cotton on August 1, 1949 will be five or six million bales as compared with three million bales on that date in 1948, Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, said in a recent address.

Mr. Trigg pointed out that production last year reached 14,600,000 bales and that the carryover was 3,000,000 bales. Estimated consumption and exports in 1949 is expected to be around 13,000,000 bales. He explained that if the 1949 crop





is up to the average of the past three years, acreage allotments will be mandatory in 1950 under present legislation.

"It is generally believed," he said, "that the old 1938 marketing quota law needs overhauling. Times have changed. Cotton acreage has shifted from one State to another. For example, California today is growing 810,000 acres of cotton. Shall California be cut back to a prewar base of 400,000 acres if quotas are established? On the other hand, Oklahoma had a prewar base of around 2,250,000 acres. But during the war years grew only around 1,075,000 acres. The problems are obvious."

Reviewing past operations since 1933, the Administrator pointed out that producers have placed around 36 million bales under loan. Nearly 5,600,000 bales were placed under loan in 1937, the highest of any year during the period of operation. Of the total about 22 million bales were redeemed by producers, the rest was sold by CCC. Currently about 4,000,000 bales of the 1948 crop are under CCC loan.

The current loan rate according to Mr. Trigg, is 28.79 cents per pound based on  $92\frac{1}{2}$  percent of parity. The rate for the 1949 crop will be 90 percent of parity and after 1950 under the present law will be from 60 to 90 percent of parity.

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LOW COST FLOUR MAY EXPAND POTATO MARKETS - Wider use of the nation's crop of white potatoes may result from the new process for making potato flour developed by the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory near Philadelphia.

Potato flour can be produced by the new method for about \$39. a ton, not counting the cost of the potatoes or sales expenses. The process is about one-third cheaper than that for standard white potato flour because it converts whole potatoes into flour without peeling or cooking and employs low-cost drying methods. The new flour is light cream in color and has all the food value of whole potatoes.

The raw potatoes are washed, inspected to eliminate spoilage, and then ground, skin and all, in a hammer mill. A small amount of sulfur dioxide is added to keep the ground potatoes from turning dark. Then they are dried in a standard steam-tube drier.



Some of the dried material is fed back into the drier along with the raw potatoes to lower the moisture content of the mixture. After drying, the potatoes are run through a second hammer mill, screened into flour and meal, and bagged.

A similar procedure can be used to produce a satisfactory potato feed for livestock. In this case, the hand-inspection and sulfur-dioxide steps are eliminated, and the cost is reduced to about \$24 a ton.

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